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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1908.

FOOD INSPECTOR'S VISIT MOST OPPORTUNE.

State Food Inspector Jones' visit to this city yesterday was most opportune. In the past practically no attention has been paid by city or State authorities to the condition of the places from which the local public is furnished with food. Most people are willing to eat their "peas of dirt," and for this reason there has never been a concerted complaint against conditions. Now and then there has been a row over some particular instance of filth brought to the public attention, but the disposition to ignore what we do not actually see has prevented a general demand for action on the part of the authorities.

In an interview given in the news columns of this paper today, Inspector Jones says, "Many of the meat shops and grocery stores of this city are in a deplorably unsanitary and dirty condition." And he further says that while the bakeries and confectionery establishments are in much better condition than the meat shops and grocery stores, very few even of these places have anything to boast of. All of them, he declares, will be improved by a general cleaning-up.

Newport News, in all probability, is no worse shape, as far as cleanliness of foodstuffs is concerned, than other cities. The national capital, regarded throughout the country as one of the cleanest and best regulated cities in the world, has been in the throes of a cleaning-up spell for several months, and some of the discoveries made public by the inspectors have been startling. In one of the best hotels in Washington the inspectors found that terrible conditions prevailed in the kitchen. A description of that kitchen and the methods employed by the cook and his staff would give a normal man of his appetite temporarily, and make him look upon the hotels with suspicion for the rest of his life. Hence it may be seen that Inspector Jones' statement that some of the stores and shops in this city are deplorably unsanitary and dirty is no cause for a sensation.

There is no reason for surprise and we will not get excited over it; nevertheless we are glad that the inspector came around and he will be a welcome visitor in the future. If Mr. Jones is given proper support by the local health department, there will be an immediate and permanent improvement in conditions. And if the dealers will just be ordinarily careful, there will be little or no danger of recurrences.

The filthy practice of some of the grocers and grocers which this paper brought to the attention of the public several weeks ago, has been taken up by the inspector, who says that if continued he will prosecute the offenders at once. This practice is the selling of bread in front of grocery stores. As stated here before, one of the best known grocers in the city allow the bakers to deposit loaves of bread in front of their doors every morning. There the loaves remain, and so much as a sheet of paper from them and the sidewalk or street, to be nosed about by cats and dogs until the store is opened for the day.

Inspector Jones accomplishes his duty, but the breaking up of this disgusting custom, his trip to the city will not have been in vain.

INCREASE IN ELECTRIC CAR FARES.

The State Corporation Commission has granted the petition of the Newport News and Old Point Railway and Electric Company and Hampton Roads Traction Company for permission to increase the fare between this city and Hampton from five to ten cents. The action did not come as a surprise to the local public; it had been expected, especially since the first hearing was given and the commission ruled that the petitioners had made out a prima facie case.

While The Daily Press earnestly advocated opposition on the part of the local communities to the proposed increase, in order that both sides of the case might be presented to the commission and all facts and figures brought out, the paper is inclined to believe that the public has no ground to complain against the action taken by the commission after hearing the evidence. The companies proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners that they are not making money under the five cent fare, and the commission has given its sanction to the increase, which is to go into effect in ten days. The case is by no means closed, however. If, at any time, Newport News and Hampton can demonstrate that a ten cent fare is excessive, a return to the five cent fare will be ordered. Another hearing can be had at any time the communities see fit to bring the matter to the attention of the commission.

When the increase goes into effect, it would seem to be in order for the companies to give their patrons six tickets for a quarter. This would be a fair concession, and would tend to create cordial relations between the public and the railways.

Passengers returning from the Philippines are reported as saying that the islanders are more content with conditions at present than they ever have been before. Of course, even a Filipino gets tired bucking improved Springfield rifles and automatic guns in time.

Indications are that most of the campaign oratory will be held in store until the latter part of September. The party leaders fear that the people would not welcome any hot air in addition to that Old Sol is furnishing just now.

If President Roosevelt attempts to use his big stick against Governor Hughes in New York, it will not be necessary for the Democrats to undertake to carry the country without the Empire State.

Dispatches say that eight cooks were injured when four menagerie cars left the track a day or two ago. The question naturally arises, what were the cooks doing in the menagerie cars.

Mehmid Ali Bey, the deposed Turkish minister, says that he will not leave this country just yet because he has got debts to pay. He comes under the head of desirable citizen.

"Barkis" Wright is said to be willing to go into the campaign to support Taft. All he needs is a little coaxing.

The New York Press says "Any man would rather be called a good sportsman than a good citizen." And it is only too true.

MR. TAFT GOES HUNTING.

After March Mr. Roosevelt hopes to go after big game in Africa with a contented mind and a soul attuned to the harmonies of nature, but Mr. Taft now realizes that sport has already come to him and he is hunting the conservatives with rifle and camera, while the task of rallying the mercenary army is turned over to Hitchcock and Sheldon with the severe injunction that no reports are expected till after the election. It is generally accepted that Justice Brewer convinced Roosevelt that the sceptre must be passed on—the country wanted a rest. Taft was to give it rest.

The matter seemed easy then. Roosevelt commanded the radicals and these could be turned over to his proxy, body and baggage. Taft, suave and dignified, the jurist and the peacemaker could be trusted to do the rest—as against Bryan the conservative must go with Taft—so it was said.

But within the past few weeks there has been an awakening from this dream as well as from that "moral hypnotism" into which the dreamers had plunged the country. Roosevelt has failed to turn over the radical element and the Middle West is moving into the Bryan camp. Kansas has selected Bristow to succeed Long despite the Roosevelt label. If Hopkins of Illinois has saved his scalp he must have lost much hair to Foss Cummins. Is to succeed Allison and the consent of Roosevelt seems certain. The LaFollette contingent seems to prefer Bryan to Taft and they hold Wisconsin. Kansas leans to

Bryan and Indiana and Michigan grow doubtful.

What is Taft to do? He is hunting for the conservatives—he is bidding for the example of Roosevelt who implored aid of Harriman. For Taft must hold New England and New York where the conservatives are in force—Taft is playing for the Hughes vote but he is anxious about Woodruff and Odell. Pity the sorrows of a fat man in hot weather who must play golf lest he say something that will lose him votes. "Mr. Taft will make no speeches," announces Chairman Hitchcock. Did he say a little too much in his letter of acceptance? How can Taft represent Roosevelt without talking? How can Roosevelt keep still? For it will not do to alarm the conservatives till the three million barrel is full—they are not conspirators till after the election—Florida Times Union.

WITH THE PARAGRAPHERS.

When it is all over maybe Mr. Roosevelt will invite Big Bill, Tom Hagen, Graves, Chaffin, Watkins and the others to join him in the chase of the harebeast, aardvark, eland, calotis, gembok, bongo and stereoscoros, to say nothing of lions, zebras, antelopes, rhinoceroses and elephants.—Knoxville Sentinel.

When you get \$1 a word for your writing it is not because you are a greater author than Bulwer Lytton, but because you're better advertised than Tom Lawson.—Louisville Courier Journal.

This month the man with the garden hose looks up to at the sky in the morning and feels quite certain it is going to rain. However, he can't get away from the lawn mower so easily. The more it rains the more the mower is needed.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A colored camp meeting up in Kentucky has put the Prodigal Son on the stage. The inference is that the congregation made the property man kill a real fatted calf at every performance.—Atlanta Journal.

There is a Chicago Taft club which admits no member weighing under 225 pounds. We would hate to have offices underneath the ballroom of that club.—Cleveland Leader.

The physicians of Bellevue hospital, New York, who asserted that the brainless baby born there was the only one on record are mistaken there is the Hearst Independence party.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The president's country life commission will not only undertake to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, but it may incidentally double the crop of rural voters on his side of the fence.—Boston Herald.

Last winter they would not permit "Salome" to be put on the New York stage. Now there is hardly a roof garden or a vaudeville house without its own Salome. Ain't it funny what a difference of a little heat makes?—Savannah Press.

The chatham county Democratic executive committee might endorse Tom Watson. He hasn't been endorsed by anybody yet, and needs an endorsement, even if irregular.—Macon News.

Presidential envoys who seek information as to country life are respectfully requested to refrain from visiting St. Louis county.—St. Louis Times.

MARRIAGE LAWS IN FRANCE.

Partly to Blame for the Great Falling Off in the Birth Rate.

Frenchmen who have been seriously alarmed over the fact that in France there is, and has been for some time, an actual increase of the death rate over the birth rate, are taking heart from the reports which show a marked increase in marriages since the passing of the law removing one of the restrictions upon matrimony. This law was looked upon at the time of its passage as a rather radical piece of legislation; the wise, old, conservative people shook their heads over it, and the Abbe Lemaire had hard work to get it through the chamber of deputies. And this revolutionary law was to the effect that people over 20 years old did not have to get the permission of their parents to be joined in wedlock. The good abbe wanted to make it that persons arrived at their majority could dispense with the consent of their parents when it came to marriage; but everybody was so shocked at the suggestion that he did not press the point, being well satisfied to get what he did.

Marriage in France has heretofore been hedged around with a great mass of limitations and obstructions. It was a costly luxury, with long and complicated preliminaries, and is so still. Consequently, few marriages, especially early marriages, and few children.

Frenchmen, suddenly awakened to the fact that their race is a disappearing one, doomed to extinction unless something is done, have been looking about for the reason. To the marriage laws one cause has undoubtedly been discovered. Even the slight concession of allowing youths and maidens of 20 to marry without asking papa has caused the marriages of last year to be more numerous than they have been before since the two years following the Franco-Prussian war. Perhaps the success of the Abbe

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Extra Special

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\$1.98

All alterations paid for by customer.

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Newport News, Va.

SWIMMER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Caught in Big Suction Pipe and Held While Water Rose.

Harry White, 21 years old, is a strong swimmer, and thinks no more of swimming across the Hudson River and back than the average person thinks of leaping a narrow brook. It is his practice every fine summer evening to enter the water at the foot of West 108th street and swim a mile or two before supper.

Last night as usual he dived off the pier about 6:30 o'clock. He went nicely until he reached midstream, and there he was seized. White kept his head. He rolled on his back, carefully stretched one leg and then the other, and after nearly half an hour, began cautiously to paddle back to shore.

White had gone overboard from a floating bath conducted by a Mrs. Margaret McDonald and her two sons, Frank and Robert. Just above the bath a long pipe stretches under a pier into the river, and through it a brewery pumps its salt water supply.

Just as White passed near the spot the brewery started its pumping engines and the suction drew him in. One of his feet went between two boards of the pier over the pipe, the boards closed on the foot and held him fast. White, badly spent as he was, began to shout lustily. A convenient crossbar over his head gave him a good, hard hold, and for the rest he woke the neighborhood with his cries.

A score of people heard, but none of them could locate him. One among them, a 14-year-old boy named Tommy Hagen, dived overboard and by careful searching found White in his trap. Tommy was not a minute too soon. As he reached White, the latter fainted in his arms, and from then on Tommy did the shouting, and after what seemed an age the two McDonald boys came along in a boat.

By then the tide had risen until it was all but flush with White's chin, and to make matters worse, he was still unconscious. Tommy Hagen had long since passed the shouting stage and was blue to the lips as the hung hugging a pier spike with one arm, holding White's head up with the other. And the tide was rising, rising.

The McDonald boys worked a full ten minutes hauling away at White until one of them, in a moment of inspiration, thrust an oar blade between the two boards that held White's leg, pried them apart with a mighty wrench, and released White.—From the New York World.

Thoughts of a Spinster.

Self-control is what enables a man to be pleasant all day at the office and then go home at night and grumble and growl at his wife and family and the cooking and the way everything is run there.

Blessings of Cheerfulness.
Cheerfulness opens, like spring, all the windows of the inward man.—Richie.

Hampton, Phoebus and Old Point.

TROOPS BEING SENT HOME; CITY IS QUIET

(Continued from First Page.)

whites as to warlike preparations, if any, down in the shafts.

Some of the white men insisted that before they would return to work every negro must be searched at the mouth of the pit before descending.

It is said that the trouble is in the Tuckhorn and Woodside mines alone. There are about forty mines within a radius of ten miles of Springfield. They employ altogether some 6,000 men about 10 per cent of whom are negroes.

Indignation Meeting Called.

Following Governor Deneen's proclamation of last night calling on all citizens to aid in restoring order and promoting justice an enthusiastic meeting of business men was held at the Chamber of Commerce today. It was called to order by Dr. E. A. Hall, who introduced E. L. Chapin, as chairman. The latter launched into a fiery address in the course of which he said: "This is the most extraordinary meeting we have ever held. The question before us is whether law and order shall prevail in this community or whether it shall be committed to the rule of riot, rule and rebellion. You know about these events and their results in bloodshed and property loss. I believe that out of every ten men in this city nine are law abiding, faithful citizens. Of the persons in that mob there was not one to whom any of us would entrust with a single dollar. Not one of them felt any degree of responsibility for the welfare of this community. Are we going to stand the rule of such a mob? Is life so dear and sweet that we would surrender it to cowardice, we love this city, and no mob large or small shall defy the law."

Speech Was Greeted With Applause.

A torrent of applause followed the speech and was continued when other orators delivered themselves of similar sentiments.

Dr. Hall then read resolutions for the protection of citizens, drawn by Dr. J. W. Scott, who was health officer of the State under Governor Altked. When his productions were read Dr. Scott said with a show of anger that to the original demand for the protection of life, liberty and property to every citizen, somebody had added "Without reference to color or nationality," as an amendment to the resolutions.

Dr. Scott declared that the amendment resolutions would be a red rag to such persons as were already inclined to make trouble.

This view was crushed under a deluge of argument in favor of the amendment. "It is more important," declared the speaker, "that the law be observed and justice done in a legal way than that matters be smoothed out without consideration of justice and methods used. Springfield wants to start on a new and clean basis, they said the constitution must be honest or no reform be brought about."

Dr. Scott convinced and belighted, bowed to the judgment of the majority and the adoption of the resolution was unanimous.

Satisfied With Grand Jury.

Satisfaction is expressed by citizens and local newspapers at the personnel of the grand jury which was sent by Judge Creighton to listen to evidence at two points.

Its membership about evenly divided between the city and the smaller towns in the vicinity. E. L. Chapin, who made the opening speech at the citizens' meeting in the morning and who is president of the business men's association, was made foreman.

Lawyers, merchants and one reporter are among the others on the jury. Not only will the jury take up cases, incident to the riot but will consider the assault case which precipitated the disorder and bloodshed.

Woman Identified Negro.
Mrs. Earl Hallim, in this connection has identified George Richardson, a negro, but she is not absolutely certain that the identification is correct. In instructing the jury Judge Creighton confined himself to the usual directions and laid stress on the duty of remaining silent in public as to details of what goes on in the jury rooms. He made no reference to the riots.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon General Young made the rounds of the various posts and found all in excellent order and in readiness for prompt action. He ordered that the usual patrols should be sent about, beginning at 7 o'clock p. m., and stationed cavalry and the wagons at strategic points in case of any considerable size. The crowds of any soldiers is excellent. The health of the soldiers during the day only piece of violence during the day occurred on North Eighth street. A small crowd of white men and boys set upon a negro and beat him severely. He managed to break away and ran north, pursued by his assailants. The roughs had scattered by the time soldiers reached the scene.

Grand Jury at Work.

Today's session of the grand jury was devoted to hearing witnesses in the case of the assault of Mrs. Mabel Hallim.

George Richardson, the negro whom Mrs. Hallim identified as her assailant although not positively, was indicted.

Mrs. Hallim, members of her family, including Mr. Hallim and the police who responded to a call for help after the crime, were the witnesses who told their stories.

Richardson protests his innocence. The grand jury will meet again tomorrow to begin its general investigation into the riots. The funeral of Frank Delmer who

was killed by the mob, was held today, the sermon being preached by Rev. Timothy Hickey, vicar of the diocese of Alton. Father Hickey is credited with great influence among not only members of the Roman Catholic church in his diocese but among the laboring classes generally, and his plea to those present at the services was thoughtfully heard.

"Keep off the streets and don't spread foolish reports and the trouble will soon be over," said the vicar. "When you appear on the streets in times like these you encourage those who do not respect the law to further violence. If law-abiding people would only stay off the streets there would be no more need of troops."

The determination of Governor Deneen announced today not to surrender Private Klein, who killed a young man at Kankakee, in pursuit of his orders to guard the car, has a deeper significance than merely protecting the individual soldier. It felt that unless a firm stand is taken in behalf of the soldier who kills even though such action should be overzealous in civil life the morals of the national guard will be injured. The guardsman who has his orders must not be made to feel that he is running a risk of trouble with the civil authorities. He must be made to feel that he is safe in carrying out the legitimate orders of his superior officers. It was this sentiment which was freely expressed to Governor Deneen by officers of the national guard with whom he consulted regarding the case. It was stated tonight that the appeal to Governor Deneen and the action of the business men calling on all good citizens for information which would lead to the conviction of those guilty of rioting bore quick fruit. A surprising number of persons called on State's Attorney Hatch and gave him information which will be of value in guiding the actions of the grand jury.

Bryan's Prayer at the Cot.

During the St. Louis Republican convention, twelve years ago, before he ever dreamed of such fame coming to his name, Wm. J. Bryan was housed in the Lindell hotel in a room with several cots. In the early evening, when the lights were turned low, one man found his way to bed early, and as he opened the door he found another tired reporter over by the window scarcely discernible in the shadows of the room. He was kneeling at his bedside, saying his prayers, and that simply won the hearts of those rough and ready newspaper men who occupied the room with him. It was William J. Bryan, who a month later thrilled the country with his "crown of thorns" speech.—National Magazine for August.

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Newport News Monday, Wednes
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Steamer Hampton will leave
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cept Sunday at 9 a. m., going to S
field and about 3:30 p. m.,
to Norfolk.

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All business between Newport
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Leave Norfolk, foot of	Water street, at	6:00
Leave Old Point Comfort	at	7:00
Arrive Washington at		7:00
Penn. R.R. & O.		
Lv. Wash.	8:00 a.m.	9:00
Ar. Phila.	11:01 a.m.	11:58
Ar. N. Y.	1:15 p.m.	2:00

Southbound.		
Lv. New York	12:25 p.m.	11:50
Lv. Phila.	2:00 p.m.	2:13
Ar. Wash.	6:05 p.m.	5:20
Lv. Wash.	6:30 p.m.	6:20
Ar. Old Point	7:00 a.m.	7:00
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Ar. Portsmouth	8:30 a.m.	8:20

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NORFOLK & ATLANTIC TERMINAL

Norfolk—Ocean View—White City

"SEWALL'S POINT ROUTE."
EFFECTIVE MAY 30, 1908.

Lv. Norfolk	Lv. Ocean View	Lv. Sewall's Pt. Pr.	Lv. Ship Yard	Lv. Ivy Ave. Pr.	Ar. Ocean View
7:30	1:30	8:00	6:30	6:45	
9:00	9:00	9:30	10:15	10:30	10:00
10:30	10:30	11:00	11:45	12:00	1:00
12:00	12:00	12:30	1:15	1:30	2:30
1:30	1:30	2:00	2:45	3:00	4:00
3:00	3:00	3:30	4:15	4:30	5:30
4:30	4:30	5:00	5:45	6:00	7:00
6:00	6:00	6:30	7:15	7:30	8:30
8:00	8:00	8:30	9:15	9:30	10:30
9:30	9:30	10:00	10:45	11:00	12:00
11:00	11:00	11:30			

NORFOLK—WHITE CITY.

Cars leave Norfolk daily every 2
minutes from 6:00 a. m. to 11:20
m.
First car leaves White City 6:40